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It was well, therefore, that a skilful and sober student, as Professor Gilman is, should gather up the sure results of these recent investigations and practical experiments, and interpret their significance. This he has done in sixteen chapters, in which he discusses with utmost impartiality the combinations of employers and of workmen, collective bargaining, the sliding scale, the incorporation of industrial unions, boards of conciliation and arbitration, and legal regulation of labor disputes. The treatment is characterized by insight, sobriety, and accurate learning.

The author rightly thinks that wage-workers need a better training in the elements of economic science, and he adds: "Common-school education should be so revised that some tuition in these matters shall be given before the boy gets out into the world as a worker at fourteen or sixteen." How many boys at fourteen could comprehend such instruction? A better suggestion is found in the schools for adults in New York city; because only the superficial aspect of economic activity can be understood by children.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Out of Work.* By FRANCES A. KELLOR. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904. Pp. 292.

Miss Kellor's previous studies of convict women and correctional institutions gave her an admirable preparation for the investigation of employment bureaus. It was high time to concentrate attention upon these useful but much-abused agencies. The descriptions of places and people are spicy enough, but the analysis of the connection of intelligence offices with vice and suffering touches the tragic. No previous study has accumulated such a wealth of information on this vital problem. The author has very properly aimed to give a clear and adequate statement of the entire situation and has dealt out advice sparingly. Yet she has probably suggested about all the measures for betterment which give any promise of immediate usefulness.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Life in Sing Sing.* By NUMBER 1500. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1904.

The story of a convict is not wholesome for general reading, but may be useful to students of criminal sociology. There is danger from the bias of cynicism and resentment which clouds the vision of

a punished man. In this volume certain important facts and suggestions are found, especially those relating to diet, cleanliness, industries, and educational agencies, and the hopeful words relating to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. The criticisms of Elmira Reformatory and of the Bertillon system of identification are not supported by evidence, and the prison structure of Sing Sing has been improved since this description was written.

C. R. H.

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*Monsieur, Madame et . . . l'autre! Histoire d'un scandale.*

By VICTOR CHARBONNEL et la rédaction de la *Raison*.

Paris: Société Parisienne d'édition, 1904. Pp. 333. Fr. 3.50.

We shall only mention this volume as a sociological document. It relates real and interesting facts which paint vividly certain customs of the political and journalistic worlds of France. It may be that these facts, being related by one of the parties concerned, are a little overdrawn, be it consciously or not; but, such as they are, they have their importance for the thinker, the sociologist, and the moralist.

A. AND H. H.

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*Intoxicants and Opium in All Lands and Times.* By DR. AND MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, AND MISSES MARY AND MARGARET W. LEITCH. Revised edition. Washington, D. C.: The International Reform Bureau, 1904.

While this compilation is frankly a vigorous and partisan plea for prohibition of the liquor traffic everywhere and always, it is more particularly an impassioned protest against toleration of the sale of intoxicants and opium by the "Christian nations" to the inferior races in Africa and elsewhere. The volume is chiefly a collection of testimonies from missionaries in all parts of the world.

C. R. H.